### THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1896. Washington Office--- 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls. Business office......238 | Editorial rooms.... A 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL one month..... Daily only, three months. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. buily, per week, by carrier. Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier .... 20 cts

WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

scribe with any of our numerous agents send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVII LE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 356 Fourth avenue. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street. The conservative business sentiment of the country is very generally opposed to

the Senate Cuban resolutions. The two sons-in-law who wrecked the National Bank of Illinois were fully devel-

oped specimens of the Chicago plunger.

The correspondents who have volunteered to make cabinets for the President-elect seem to have taken two off weeks during

the first inquiries Controller Eckels should make regarding the Chicago not discern long ago that it was rotten.

The adjournment of the United States Senate will enable the country to enjoy the holidays without a constant feeling that a fire alarm is about to be sounded.

Some reader of newspapers should in form the young men here and there who are enlisting to go to Cuba that the head of the Junto in New York has given ou that recruits are not needed

Whether the acknowledgment of the in dependence of Cuba is an executive or legislative function can be of little account until independence is fairly established by a form of civil government in Cuba.

When the Indianapolis National Bank falled Chicago papers were very insistent manding that the law should be enforced and the responsible parties prosecuted. That should be done always, but the same papers are not insisting now.

It is natural and right that the American people should sympathize with the Cuban insurgents and desire their success, but popular sympathy should not lead the government to assume a position that would be indefensible under the law of nations.

There was a tacit understanding that when the educational institutions which have attached themselves to the State received the favorable legislation of the last Legislature that they would ask for nothing more. One of them seems to have forgotten the agreement.

There is a large field and imperative demand for postal reform in readjusting the rates on second-class matter. It is not right that serial novels and purely advertising ets should be put on a par with legitimate newspapers, to the great detriment of the service and cost of the government.

Why should any county official withhold which belongs by !aw to the State? By law, he is required to pay certain specified moneys over to the state treasurer. This being the case, why should it be necessary for the State to employ men to go Officials have complied with the law? These are fair questions, because these officials is to turn over to the State certain moneys into their hands. If they fail which comes into their hands but belongs to others?

A summary of reports from manufacturing centers shows that since McKinley's election more than one hundred thousand have been set to work in the various and factories. These include workers car makers, coal miners, lumber builders, paper makers and others of that class. As all these are skilled of \$2 per day, or more than improvement in business condidollars a week to the active circulation branches of trade. But the improvement is progressive, and next spring will bring a very marked change

The fight which the Sugar Trust is mak-

extensive coffee-dealing firm this country for several customers. Moredere take it. This trust holds absolute power through the advantage given by the ce many of them have been shut '

down and are dead property; but, while it holds sway no trust ever known in the United States has been more insolent in the exercise of its power.

#### A LOOK AHEAD.

In so far as one may forecast the future by current events there is reason to believe that the next administration will be one of great opportunities, and, it is to be hoped, of correspondingly great achievements. In 2.00 | point of time it will correspond centennialwith the second administration of Wash-...... 2.00 | ington, filling out the nineteenth century play, single copy ...... 5 cts | permitted to hope that the closing administration of the century which has been marked by such wonderful achievements and unparalleled progress would be the greatest in the history of the country. It will certainly have large opportunities and responsibilities. In domestic affairs the most pressing and important duty will be the enactment of a tariff law which, while furnishing sufficient revenues for the government, will also furnish adequate protection for American industries. For the lack of such a tariff the government has suffered in credit and prestige, as well as in a depleted treasury, and the country has suffered immense loss in the crippling of important industries and the prostration of business. The new tariff should be ficulties and restoring prosperity, and i should be done in such a way that "the people will demand a rest from tariff agitation. The last election was a verdict in favor of protection. Mr. McKinley owed his nomination largely to the fact that he was in a peculiar and distinctive way the representative of that policy, and while other causes contributed to his election this was a potent factor. The tariff which will be framed during the early months of his administration should apply this principle so wisely and efficiently that no Congress for many years to come will dare to overturn it. If a way can be found by the appointment of a tariff commission to take the question out of politics, or at least to remove it from the arena of con tinual agitation, so much the better. That would be a great achievement for any ad-

The money question is scarcely second to the tariff question, and is equally pressing for settlement. The issue is already shaping and will confront the next adminconference of business men soon to be held and take such action as cannot fail to place this question in the front rank of matters of national concern. What action the conference will recommend cannot be themselves it will be impossible for the next administration to avoid definite action on this question without evincing a degree of cowardice not characteristic of the Republican party and of which it cannot afford to be guilty.

The platform on which Mr. McKinley was elected declares in favor of the restoration of the reciprocity treaties and of a definite policy for the building up of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade-so that, as the resolution puts it, "American ships, the product of American labor employed in American ship yards, sailing under the stars and stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans, may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce." There is no more inviting field for American statesmanship than this, and Mr. McKinley's patriotic utterances during the campaign show that he fully appreciates the fact. The re-establishment of a great merchant marine and the development of our foreign carrying trade till sea and the flag of the United States fly in every port would be a fitting achievement for the closing administration of

There will be important foreign questions to be settled during the next four years, but these great questions of domes tic concern should command the first attention and main efforts of the adminis tration. They are questions with which Mr. McKinley is well equipped to deal. In addition to his public pledges regarding them, the fact that they are distinctly American questions will appeal very strongly to his patriotism. There never was a more thoroughly American admin istration than that of President Harrison, and there is reason to believe the next one will be equally so, and that it will be an administration of great and substantial achievements. Certainly, it will be one of great opportunities, and the Journal predicts that with a Republican Congress to back him Mr. McKinley will prove fully

# adequate to the work of improving them.

DESTRUCTIVE STATESMANSHIP. In the Senate, on Tuesday, there was ar illustration of what may be called destructive statesmanship. The bonds which the United States guaranteed for the Pacific railroads are falling due. The problem to solved is to ascertain the best thing which can be done to relieve the government of its responsibility to pay these maturing obligations. The committee per cent. bond running for fifty years, with a sinking fund, which will United States of its responsiblity. The Pettigrew scheme involves the acquirement of the Pacific railroad property by the government, the first step to which is an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to take up the floating debt-ten million dollars out of treasury that would have been bankrupt

is a sample of destructive statesmanship. ernment. He launched into a tirade against have just as well been applied to the Spanish government, the Turks, or to the advocates of protective tariffs. The Pacific Railagers of the Pacific properties will not mayor of Boston, show it to have been a

make them do better or relieve the government of its responsibility. Nevertheless, Senator Morgan beyond making a suggesprivate control, said not a word to assist the solution of the problem. If the morning hour had not expired, possibly the talking senator would have consumed the day Other senators could only get in a word as to the importance of devising a plan by which the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads can be taken from the United States, but it was of no avail. The day was monopolized by the two talking senators, who do nothing but obstruct legislation. They have nothing practical to suggest. Of constructive statesmanship, which is th power to devise adequate remedies, the have no conception. Their power lies in obstruction and destruction. Senator Morgan contests with Senator Vest the leadership of the coterie of destructive statesmen in the Senate. Any man who has had experience in the use of invectives can be a de structive statesman.

A CASE OF BANK WRECKING. The National Bank of Illinois wrecked by the men who should have guarded its interests. The president, an old man, was president in name only. The diwas run by sons and sons-in-law, which required large sums of money without affording any adequate profits. A large part of the property of the bank was invested in doubtful enterprises in violation of law. The real managers of the bank were using it to promote private interests. The law prohibits any considerable loans to the officers of a national bank, but in this case a very large part of the reuse of the officers, or, what amounts to the same thing, their relatives.

If these men who are responsible for the wrecking of the Illinois bank had obtained its funds by the successful use of a kit burglars' tools they would now be in jail and the penitentiary would be sure to rebeen taken from the bank by unlawful regard are these men less culpable than the professional bank robber? Why should not the man who has been able to rob a bank while trusted with the combination of the the one who reaches the treasure box by his skill in using a jimmy? And yet Controller Eckels is not certain that the official wreckers of the Illinois National Bank will be indicted. Better a dozen professional bank robbers escape than these men, who are guilty alike of a breach of faith

and of robbery. The evil effects of the wrecking of a bank by its officers extend beyond the circle of those who lose, because such a discovery is sure to give a shock to that confidence which is the basis of business transactions. and without which business cannot thrive If the offenders are not prosecuted the ef is still more deplorable, because failclude that bank wrecking, breach of trust and violation of banking laws are not among the greatest of offenses, as they are

The proposition to allow the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to lay additional tracks across South Delaware street raises streets without compensation. It is the established policy of all cities now to require tions which want to use the streets to pay for the franchise. On general principles it is not easy to see why the same rule should not apply to railroad companies. True, they necessary to them as they are to it, and ng railroad companies liberally, but in return for such treatment they ought to be willing to pay something besides a public service for which they receive a full equiv alent in their charges. And whatever grant is made should be so safeguarded as t keep the street still within the city's con trol and not give the company a chance to the city may desire to change the present system by elevating or lowering the tracks. The city should not surrender anything

"Bonds and Mortgages," a paper lished in Chicago as the organ of that class loan firms in that city show that there has been a decided change for the better since the election of McKinley. bond and mortgage investments have increased many fold, and good securities bring better prices. While all admit that it wil take some time for business fully to re cover, all feel confident that the tendency in the right direction. This feeling o confidence is itself an important factor i the situation. Particularizing, Bonds and

The brokers are engaging more stenographers and typewriters to dispose of their ncreasing correspondence. The real-estate men and renting agents are finding a better demand for unoccupied tenements and stores. The commercial travelers who traverse the vast domain tributary to Chicago's trade are sending in fair orders, which in turn forces the jobber to increase his demand on the manufacturer, and thus the wheels and spindles of the factories which have been idle for many months are beginning to show signs of activity and life. The banks are loaning more money, which in turn is seeking to perform its natural function as a medium of exchange and is passing out among the toiling mil-And thus the good work goes on with every promise of a successful future and a new era of prosperity.

The severe arraignment of the county iail system by the Board of State Charities is supported by testimony from an unexpected quarter. The Bedford Mail prints the following communication to the editor from Mr. George Ibach

Judge Martin has demanded that I be transferred to the Washington county jail. My motive in not wishing to stay here is on account of the sanitary condition of the jail, and for no other reason. The food s all that could be desired-wholesome and plenty of it. The attention paid the inby Mr. Holmes and his estimable wife is something I had not expected, and if the jail was only a fit place to be in I not ask for a better place to stay my cruel and unjust confinemen hands of an ungrateful railroad

It will be observed that while Mr. Ibach has no fault to find with the food or the service in the Bedford jail, and was perfectly satisfied with the attendance and society, he did object to the sanitary arrangements. The commissioners of Lawrence county should try and put the jai n a condition that temporary occupants will not have occasion to draw humiliating comparisons with other jails on the ground of sanitary arrangement. Mr. Ibach's closing thrust at "an ungrateful railroad company" is additional proof that corpo-

Henry L. Pierce, ex-congressman and ex-

remarkably liberal one. He bequeathed \$50,000 each to Harvard College, Boston Hospital, the Institute of Technology, the Fine Arts Museum and the Homeopathic Hospital. Twenty other institutions receive \$20,000 each. Four of the officers and employes of a manufacturing company of which Mr. Pierce was the head receive \$100,000 each, and ten others \$20,000 to \$40,000 each, making a total of \$1,500,000. Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the well-known author, receives a house and lot and \$200,-000, and a very valuable farm is given to the city of Boston for a public park. Liberal bequests like these are characteristic of Americans, and show how generally the wealth of one generation is distributed in

In response to the improved conditions of rade the plate-glass factory at Kokomo. which is now running at its full capacity is preparing to enlarge its facilities. The Kokomo Tribune says:

Bricklaying is in progress to-day for the tables to be added to the long double row already in motion polishing the huge plates that come from the grinding halls. The new tables are to be prodigiously large affairs, capable of taking in the largest plates known to the trade, and larger than can be turned out at any other factory in the United States. The additional facilities will be completed in a short time. A monster engine to assist in propelling the new machinery has already arrived and will be n position in short order. All this means more work and more men. Thirty more men will be required in the grinding and polishing rooms. The fires will be started in another furnace, requiring the services of more men in that department. All along the line more help will be needed. Early in January the increased force will be put on, and as times continue to improve and business prospects brighten, the company will add to its working force until the high tide of prosperity of four years ago is reached and surpassed.

#### INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

The men we send to the Legislature should use the same economy and business judgment they would use if doing business for themselves. Unnecessary time should not be used in perfecting an organization. Half of the term should not be consumed in getting ready for business.-Seymour Re-

The senators and congressmen have no ime to waste in assailing Cleveland and Olney, to make exaggerated speeches about Spain, to indulge in sentimental heroics about Cuba until they have done the business they promised to do last summer. We want rest, reform and retrenchment.-Terre Haute Express.

Greencastle's curfew goes into effect Friday and the stone pile Wednesday, quaintance with a stone pile by not having such restraints thrown about him in earlier ife as a well-regulated curfew contains. Both the measures were needed in this city and both will do good .- Greencastle Banner-Times.

Respect for high officials is a duty, under our alleged free system of pouplar choice. The fact that most of our senators are chosen not by public will but by mathines stands somewhat in the way of paying the obligation of honor. And, above senators should prove themselves worthy of respect before they insist too strenuously on this recognition.-Lafayette

The members of the Legislature who attempt to have the law repealed providing for the publication of township trustees' reports should be marked for future conlemnation. The law as it stands is a constant check upon extravagant or mercenary officers, and its expense is trifling as empared to the benefits derived. The people desire and have a right to know what becomes of their money, and the publication of the reports gives them the desired information-Princeton Leader.

The national government is still in control of men opposed to the Republican Representatives is Republican, to be sure, but without the co-operation of the Senate and the executive it is practically powerless to remedy the evils that stand in the way of progress, After the 4th of March all this will have undergone a change for the better. With a Republican in the President's chair and both houses of Congress in sympathy with his general policy. especially as to prompt tariff legislation, an improvement may be looked forward to with confidence.-Lafayette Courier.

The American people have the greatest sympathy for the oppressed everywhere. The Cubans, the Armenians, classes in Russia, every people on the face of the earth who are struggling under oppression have the most cordial sympathy of the people of this country, but the United States thus far has adhered to a olicy of the strictest neutrality toward foreign powers, with the exception that it as always insisted on the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine. And nobody disputes that this foreign policy has been wise and salutary. If the United States should depart from this historic policy of neutrality now and start out to regulate the affairs of the world, it would find the undertaking entirely too large. The American people cannot afford to go to war out of sympathy .- Kokomo Tribune.

# Last Year.

Was it last year that the baby came, And we could not wait for her to grow, And gave her gifts she did not know? How long ago was this, my dear? Was it last year? It seems last year!

Was it last year that the baby went And a little girl with waking shout Ran barefoot through the winter dawn To drag her Christmas treasures out? Was it last year? It seems last year

We did not see when the haby went: Our time stood still when the baby came Behold at the hearth a slim young maid Who yet is called by the baby's name. These be miraculous things, my dear, And all of them, all-they seem last year -Chicago Post.

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

of

the fashion to Europe in all matters of taste in women's dress. The word "dun" is said to owe its origin

o one Joe Dun, a famous bailiff. He is said to have been so shrewd and dexterous in the collection of dues that his name became proverbial. Samuel Smiles, the author of "Self-Help," and other books for boys and young men.

is now over eighty years old. He is living

quietly at his suburban home near London, writing a little now and then, and looking after his literary interests. A great philatelic jubilee will be held in ondon next year in celebration of Queen Victoria's establishment of a new "record" for length of reign. A number of famous collectors, among them members of the

Queen's family, have promised to con-Li Hung Chang's foreign visitors since his return to China noticed a marked change in his manner of address, He has ost much of his old brusqueness. The old gentleman constantly uses a walking stick of General Grant's, presented to him by Colonel Fred Grant, in New York.

the recommendation of the British controller of prison industries it has been and have them dressed by female prisoners with a view to profitable employment, to take the place of oakum picking, which is wholly discontinued as a task for women. Brother Moody's latest inquiry, as to how Christ would be received if he should reappear in the modern world, recalls the answer given by the late Thomas Carlyle to the question when it was put to him. "Oh," said the profane sage of Chelsea, "I suppose Lord Houghton would give him

It has been discovered that three of the figures in a stained-glass window of a rural English church-the subject representing King Saul and his counselors-are lifelike portraits of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone and the late Lord Beaconstield. The King himself is Thomas Carlyle, while the David has the head and shoulders of Ade-

Booker T. Washington asks for Christmas cards, old and new, to be distributed among the pupils of the schools in the Black Belt of Alabama. There cannot be too many sent, and they should be forwarded at once to Mr. Washington at Tuskegee, Ala. He will see that they are delivered to the graduates of the Tuskegee Institute who are teaching in the platnation schools, and by whom they will be distributed "among a lass of people who will have but little to enilnd them of Christmas."

Poultney Bigelow sums up in an article

guese Progress in South Africa," and shows how ineffectual a colonizer Portugal has been during four centuries of nominal posession and how demoralizing has been her influence upon the blacks. Portugal now owns about 900,000 square miles of African erritory, an area 50,000 square miles larger han the entire Kongo Free State, and 10,-000 square miles larger than all of Germany's possesions. In fact, Portugal's African lands are more than twenty-five times as vast as the entire European empire of

# PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

They Are Good Things, but It Is Not Wise to Pile Up Debts.

that now shrunken and lusterless power.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: She was a typical Indianapolis lady who, several years ago in doing Europe, visited the famous Cathedral of Milan. After intudinized gracefully and said: "Isn't this just lovely? Every family ought to have one, and when I get home I'll build one for on further reflection she concluded not undertake it, and later in life she often money she had spent in Europe. Some ten or twelve years ago I was walking down North Meridian street with the late Judge B. Taylor, talking miscellaneously, when he stopped suddenly, and, looking around, said: "See there; of those half dozen or more expensive and palatial houses, only one is occupied by the man that built it. Some squared their accounts in bankruptcy court, some in the Superior Court and some had the good sense to see the storm coming, took in sail and traded for smaller houses and saved something. I have been content to live in an unpretentious frame house, and consequently I have had no corresponding experience. The sheriff has never troubled me." Every one familiar with Ingianapolis social life can find this North Meridian-street phenomenon duplicated on almost every block, in some instances on a larger scale and in

some on a smaller, verifying the observation of good old Poor Richard, "I have seen men build fine houses for the sheriff to turn Paris has a boulevard and so has Chicago. and they are "just levely," therefore every city ought to have one, even if it dianapolis should have one, and to have or | referred to, with powers vested in the fish not to have is the burning question of the hour, overtopping the question of a half

dozen new schoolhouses without which our school population cannot, even now, be accommodated, and of a City Hall which will be an absolute necessity fifty years hence, even if temporary quarters may be secured for the present without much expense. That we need a boulevard is beyond question. When a tony stranger now visits us we who have fine rigs or are able to hire one have nothing to show him but Crown Hill, whereas when we get our boulevard in running order we can drive him six miles along the banks of Fall creek and show him artificial lakes and other works of art and nature; but even more than this, it will rethe congested condition of North Capitol avenue of Sundays as a speed track fine horses, although it will be hard for spectators to get out to it, and speed without spectators is very insipid. It is not going to cost much. That half million for which we are now prepared to sell bonds will probably be all the city will now be called on for; the "benefit" assessment of adjacent property supplementing this sufficiently to start out on. There will be for all time to come some \$20,000 interest on more for sprinkling and the like, not counting interest on the contributions from the "benefited." Just what benefit it will beto anybody living in sight of the boulevard to see fine teams out airing themselves is not clear, but no matter for that. Now, I am free to say that it seems wiser to my mind to imitate the sober second thought of our distinguished tourist, and not to begin this enterprise than to follow the example of those who built beyond their means and had to be sold out by the sheriff. The trouble is we can't let it go, and the sheriff can't relieve us. It will be Garfield Park over again, greatly multiplied. Out of courtesy this is called a park,

system of parks. A thistle called a chrysanthemum would prick all the same. Some irreverent people call it the Shoestring Park, because it is six miles long and less than an average of a quarter of a mile wide, including the bed of Fall creek and its outspreadings into lakes and lakelets and the boulevard proper. It is no sho string. It is long enough, but, though for long stretches, it is only a roadway along the creek, it sometime spreads out into the country, so that it contains in all, besides the creek and its lakes and the boulevard, some 600 or more acres in a number of isolated patches. There are hardly enough in what they are or what they may be to justify calling it a park.

The park question is quite another thing.

We need parks and must have them. Many

a man needs a new coat, but for pruden-

tial reasons he postpones its purchase deference to Poor Richard's a patch on the Perhaps one in a hundred taxpayers of the city is like the park comand cares very little whether their taxes be little or much, but with more than half of the remaining ninety-nine is is almost a matter of life or death just now. and these are the people we court before the election and kick after the election. What rights have they that the owners of fine horses need respect? We need parks, but we can afford to wait. Providence may have something good for us in store. Many of the most beautiful parks in the country are the gifts of individuals, whom He had prospered in business, while withholding children, the "heritage of the Lord," We may not have many of that kind in stock. but who knows how soon we may have? surprised reading in the Journal. "The will of the late Mr. Greatheart was admitted to probate yesterday. Among the bequests is a tract of 160 acres, near the city, left to it for a park, and \$100,000 to the park commissioners towards improving it:" may read. "Our ever to be honored fellowcitizen Mr. Loveall has left to the Board of Park Commissioners the sum of \$500,000 to be judiciously used by them in buying not less than 200 acres for a park and improv ing the same." Of course we do not expect anything of the kind any more than we exnected the late Mr. Herron to leave \$200,000 to the Art Association. It is the unexpected that happens. That several of our "rude forefathers" made mistakes in this regard is now to be regretted. That more than one of them who happened to have large tracts of land within or near what is now the city might have perpetuated their names much more effectively by giving largely for a park than in giving theu name to a street, to be repudiated by the Council, is now evident. They would at the same time have conferred a benefit on those coming after them for untold ages and their children and grandchildren won have been quite as rich to-day as they are now, if not richer. The agitation of the park question is the right thing to do now, Let us talk about it and write about it. so that the air may be full of it, and the coming man will be enthused with it and the money will come, but we want no million or half million or quarter million out into a boulevard U. L. SEE. Indianapolis, Dec. 23.

# Protection for Fish.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal At the coming session of the Legislature the friends of fish protection will again ask name of being behind, dull, stow and backwoods people in this respect, and when one what is annually being done by fish pirates, and that our splendid waters are legislatures meeting and adjourning and some respects, true. What Indiana needs is: something about fish.

Second-An appropriation that will enable the fish commissioner to hatch and stock our lakes, rivers, ponds, etc. Third-A law prohibiting the taking of

fish during spawning season, and strictly prohibiting the taking of fish It is a curious freak of the laws of Inif a fish pirate takes a mother bass from her nest in May or June and thereby destroys from ten to twenty thousand spawn. such action is strictly legal. We have in Indiana 30,000 miles of

the finest fish could be raised, and if protected by proper legislation, our waters would teem with fish, as it is said they do in Japan under their splendid protection, viz., so as to frequently "crowd each other." A mother bass will as faithfully construct her nest and as heroically defend her spawn as any animal or fowl. She will, like a sentinel, faithfully guard her spawn until hatched, and then for weeks she will bravely guard them against all enemies. I have known a spawning bass to cut a snake knew a mother bass to kill a young muskrat that had the temerity to swim over her nest. Should such fidelity to young not b appreciated? Is there any reason why there should be a closed season for quail, pheasants, ducks and squirrel, and not for fish? Every year millions of spawn and fry are destroyed by the taking of the mother fish from her be by fish pirates in May and June. No fish should be permitted to be taken during spawning season. It is much more important that a spawning fish he protected than a quail, for the quail furnishes but a small amount of food for the people annually to what the fish does. In the Eastern States. and indeed in many of our sister States, fish interests are carefully guarded by legislation, but Indiana is half a century b When a member of the Legislature in Indiana seeks to secure protection for fish, he is charged with working against the poor man and in the interest of the silk-stocking fisherman. Nothing could be

further from the truth. If fair protection for fish could be had in Indiana there would be fish for all, and to spare, but as now, by the destructive methof taking fish during spawning fishing through holes in the ice in winter. the fish are dormant, our excellent waters afford an inadequate supply. Let the coming Legislature look to this. Let it appropriate a proper sum of money in order that the fish commissioner can do something substantial. Michigan, our sister State, appropriates annually \$10,000 for fish interests, and Indiana only \$800. Such a paltry sum, considering our great waters, is an indicasources in that respect. The people of Indiana will expect of the coming Legislature something tangible and substantial What they want and will insist upon is: First-The appointment of a man by th Governor who knows something about fish fish culture and fish protection.

Second-They will demand of the Legislature to appropriate a sum sufficiently large to enable such fish commissioner to carry on the duties of his office—not less than Third-Prohibit, absolutely, fishing during spawning season, from May 1 to June 15,

and prohibit under heavy punishment the taking of fish through ice while fish Two years ago the Fish and Game Association of Indiana prepared a bill and caused it to be introduced in the General Assembly, which was as long as an insurance policy, and it received no recoglaw; one that will embody the matters here commissioner to appoint deputies, and giv-ing to the informer one-half of all fines for convictions, under any and all fish laws, is al that is necessary. Such a law, with theaid of the fish commissioner, will execute itself. Let every friend of fish protection urge the coming Legislature to ac J. B. KENNER. Huntington, Ind., Dec. 19.

WOMEN AT CHRISTMAS TIME. They Wear Themselves Out and Arc "Dend Tired."

Buffalo Courier. All the women are in one or two states "dead tired" or "simply dead." The wail of those in extremity rises in every shop, and in every house where hospitality is offered. Each sufferer is on a rack of her own making, and on which each year she offers herself a voluntary sacrifice. She justifies her activities by claims for unselpensioners for whom she gives up her life and greater love bath no man than this. name she guids her nimble feet around the house and up the stair and through market and shop and thoroughfare, until all that is left of her is "soul and plasters." It is the old, old story. Everyone remembers how it was last year, and the year before that, and the year before that. The American woman's conception of duty is to exhaust all her vitality every day, although she does not phrase it that way. The action is glorious in itself. A fierce thirst for doing good leads her on and on, and that way lies the doctor and long hours of recupera tion and endless anxiety to family and friends and much money spent in recovering the pieces of silver which have been lost. In the meantime there are only shreds and patches of a poor, tired-out wreck to give to those who ask for companionship and comardship. "My mother is always tired." said a little girl not long ago, and how many children there are to whom a mother is only a careworn, business manager-a loving providence, it is true, but wholly absorbed by the prose of existence. "O woman!" wrote Robert Burdette, "do not come around the den of man wailing that woman's work is never done, that you are tired to death, and have no time to mirror and make faces at the responsible party. Live more easily. Want less for the rest of the household, make things easier for yourself. Our intense civilization is making the home, for the mistress of it, a place from which once a year at least she gladly runs away The overworked and the hurried may a least do this; they may watch for better

ways of doing things and not turn a deaf ear to life-saving plans which are invented Christmas week when everybody is rushed and hurried and worried, when every one is using up the last scrap of superabundant energy and beginning to live on the principal instead of the interest. Why does not the weary housewife who is reading this give herself a week's vacation from the marketing? Why not make the cook sponsible for a week's bill of fare and take whatever she provides without a murmur It may not always be good, and it is pos sible that the family tastes may not be so carefully consulted, but they can probably endure existence in this trying week if you marketing is not "personally conducted." and be better pleased in the end if by the withdrawal of this last straw your back was kept from breaking. If you have no telephone the obliging grocer will come for your order and smooth the path of life for you at no great increase of expense, if in fact there is any increase

#### PHILOSOPHER DOOLEY ON CUBA. Does Not Declare Himself in Favor of War, but Has Views,

'hicago Post

"Yes, sir," cried Mr. Hennessy, parading up and down the room from the mirror to the stove, with his thumbs in the armholes of his waistcoat. "Yes, sir, th' time has come f'r action. Ar-re we men. Martin Dooley, or ar-re we slaves? Can this country con-tinue to lave th' accursed spanyards to desthroy th' hathrites iv 'uba or will we in th' inthrests iv bumanity stretch forth our hand and save th'

said Mr. Dooley, "I thought

said Mr. Hennessy.

"Save what?" asked Mr. Dooley

"Save th' fair isle."

said hair ile. Well, I dinnaw, Hinnissy. might be betther to lave th' Spanyards desthroy th' pathrites an' it might be betther f'r us to extend our good right arm save th' fair isle, as ye suggest. F' mesilf, I'd like to see war declared again Spain. I'm a warlike man, Hennessy, an so ar-re you. I'm beyond th' age iv exemption an' I have a good right to be war-None betther. But how's 4t goin' to In war, Hinnissy, to projuce anny effect ye have to jab an' shoot people an' bur-rn houses an' steal hogs. can't make war be means iv r-resolutions. If ye end it 'd be unsafe to smoke a see gar annywhere in th' Capitol at Washing-There are inflammable risolutions lyin' around loose on th' flure an' th' air is full iv explosive language. If war was made be wurrd iv mouth I'd as lave thry to fry eggs in a powdher magazine as set Sinator Chan'ler. That man is a turnear rible crather. If we get into throuble with Spain I'd be f'r floatin' him in th' harbor iv New York with electric wires r-runnin to th' shore, an' whin th' Spanish fleet hove in sight touchin' him off. We'd be rid iv Chan'ler an' th' Spanyards at wan blow an' that'd be a gr-reat comfort. I can't sleep iv nights thinkin' what might happen if he'd dhrop wan iv his speeches into his match pocket be mistake, or if he'd set har-rd some day whin he has a down Cuban risolution in his clothes. "Iv coorse we might change th' r-rules iv war If we cud rayjooce it to a jint debate bechune th' United States an' Spain they'd be no doubt iv th' raysult. We have th' gallantest jint debaters that th' wurruld iver looked upon. No sacrafice iv language is too gr-reat f'r thim to make in th' cause iv human freedom. Old men though they ar-re, totterin' on th' brink iv th grave, they will debate till th' last sacred First-A fish commissioner who knows | tooth is fled fr'm th' set an' they ar-re carried out speechless, but triumphant. If they had a thousand voices they'd deposit thim all on th' althar iv their country. it was their last lung they'd exhaust it f'r th' sake iv sufferin' humanity. But, Hinnissy, 'tis only in this country that war can | ter-cheap prices for cheap talk, be conducted on th' rules iv a spelldown Th' effete nations iv Europe have not got

baynet into his stomach an' turnin' se another thing. Hinnisse thought about-what does Heidel-ckleheimer an' Comp'ny think iv line of splendid lakes and rivers, whereix country goin' to let their adopted childher

that far along. They don't know th' more civilized methods, an' if Bill Chan'ler was

to r-run up again th' Spanyards, wavin' a

some such barbarous thing as stickin'

to a gory grave? Havin' saved the nation fr'm disaster and roon, until now people have to live on th' roofs to be out ly th' way ly th' wave iv prosperity, an' sev'ral naytional banks have been dashed to pieces be it, it's so sthrong, ar-re they goin' to undo all their good wurruk plungin' us into a bloody conflict? Not if I know Heidelbach, Icklehelmer an' Comp'ny. They will presarve an attitude iv beniv'lint neutrality an' loan money on "But," said Mr. Hennessy impatiently, 'ar-re ye, or ar-re ye not, in favor iv Wa-ar? "Ye've asked me that befure," rejoined Mr. Dooley. "I tell ye that I can't give me

views on humanity an' liberty till I have a ticker put in th' place.'

CHRISTMAS TABLE DECORATION. What May Be Done with Holly, Evergreens and Candle Light. New York Sun.

The decoration appropriate for a Christ-mas table are red and green—the glossy holly leaves with the bright-red berries, the evergreens, candles with red shades, and satin ribbons of the same bright hue upon a snowy damask tablecloth. Christmas is really the children's day, and the table decorations should be arranged with the idea of making it attractive for them. A simple but effective decoration is made by arranging a large mat of holly or evergreens in the center of the table, with a Santa Claus standing upon it. his pack filled with bonhons and mottoes. A light wreath made of evergreens, sprigs of holly and red berries should be formed around the table, about fourteen inches from the edge. Sift over the green mat and wreath a Jack Frost powder or powdered isin-glass, which will glisten in the candle light like the frost. If candelabra are used they should be placed at the ends of the table, but if one has the tall, old-fashioned silver candlesticks, place one at each corner of the table inside the wreath.

Another decoration that is exceedingly pretty and may be used in place of the mat and Santa Claus is made by cutting a large five-pointed star out of white sheet wadding. Pull the wadding apart and place the smooth side down in the center of the table and cover thickly with Jack Frost powder. Outline the edge of the star with small pieces of holly; stand in the center of the star a silver or glass bowl filled with holly twigs and branches of red ber-ries. A bell or a large ball covered with red immortelles or a ball made of holly eaves and berries and mistletoe, suspended low from the chandeller over the center of the table by a satin ribbon, is a handsome and appropriate decoration. Long red ribbons intertwined with ground pine or cedar are festooned from the chandeller to the four corners of the table, two corners being finished by standing loops of the rib-bon mingled with holly and mistletoe. Upon the two opposite corners place silver candelabra holding white candles and shades, each shade ornamented with a

A decoration that will please the little ones is a miniature Christmas tree in the center of the table. Secure a small but perfectly-shaped cultivated pine, make a bank of evergreens and holly to cover the jar holding the tree, ornament the tree with light but sparkling trinkets, tinsel fringe, and dust with Jack Frost powder. Arrange two ribbons diagonally across the table, fastening along them here and there twigs of evergreens or holly, and in the two opposite corners place the candelabra upon mats of green, the candles capped with red-and-white shades.

With walls and mantel of a dining room hung with graceful festoons and ropes of greens, with plenty of light and warmth, bright faces and good cheer everywhere, the Christmas decorations will be a suc-

### Bernhardt and Her Money.

New York Sun. The Sun told last spring of the curious means which Sarah Bernhardt adopted to send back to France the financial results of her appearances in this country. During her tour, which lasted only from late in Her watchword is duty, and in that austere | January until April; she made nearly \$90,-000, and this she sent back by cable to Paris as she received her share of the profits every week. The only part of the sum which was not transferred in this way was her earnings for the last week of the tour, and as she safled on a Saturday morning and the accounts were settled on Friday, the actress was content to carry this money over on the steamer with her. During that visit to this country stories of her frugality and sudden acquired prudence were told which, in view of her reputation for extravagance, seemed hard to believe. Recent reports from Paris prove that these were not well founded, and Mme. Bernhardt is not only poor to-day, but within a week after she had arrived in Paris from this country she was compelled to pledge jewels in order to meet certain pecuniary obligations. All that she made on American tour was swallowed up by debts and by the extravagance of family. She has a number of people pendent on her, chief among them being her son Maurice, who keeps up an expensive establishment for which his mother is said to provide the means. There are certain places in Paris where Bernhardt is always able to borrow money. can always successfully appeal in her frequent emergencies. She pays two or three hundred per cent, for the use of the money, but she always pays, and for that reason never fails to get it. But after her long career she has no fortune whatever, and her only possession is her chateau at Belle Isle, on the coast of Brittany. This cost her only a small sum of money and was when she bought it an abandoned French barracks. But it is all that she owns in the way of a home.

# Bank of Spain in Danger.

The part played by the Bank of Spain in floating the new loan destined to provide resources for the continuance of the war in Cuba has placed that institution in a very awkward position. For, in addition to the mmense sums which it has furnished to the government itself, it has advanced one way and another nearly \$40,000,000 to people who subscribed for the loan. The bank may therefore be said to have found the major portion of the money subscribed Besides this, the bank is a creditor to the government under various heads to the extent of more than \$50,000,000. Inasmuch as ital fully paid up of the bank, together with the reserve fund, only amoun to \$30,000,000, it will readily be seen that the strain to which this, the leading financial institution in Spain, is being subjected is tremendous and cannot be continued much longer before disaster ensues.

# Spencer Is Consistent.

Philadelphia Record. Ralph Waldo Emerson once declared in his essays that a man's thoughts be king of to-day; that no one be ashamed of having honestly 'changed his mind." as the popular phrase goes. Herbert Spencer is an unflinching advocate of the same privilege of intellectual progress. Having been criticised for some new views in his concluding volume of "Synthetic Philosophy" he cheerfully admits the charge, "It would be strange, mits the charge. indeed," he philosophically remarks, "if a writer on evolution should contend that his own ideas were the only things that had undergone no evolution.

# The Silly Effigy Burners.

Pittsburg Post It is very silly reading these days the accounts of the burning of effigy in American towns. It is righting the Spaniard at too long range. angry people should take a straight line for Cuba. They are not reflecting any particular honor on their country by such silly demonstrations. Wherever it is attempted hereafter let there be a call for a collection to buy arms to equip a company for Cuban service, and see how quick the effigy burners will vanish.

# Accident Insurance.

Freeman O. Smith took out an acciden policy for \$5,000. Afterward he commenced wearing a pair of new shoes, which produced a sore toe. The sore grew worse and blood poisoning set in, resulting in death, The company refused to pay the claim, but the Ohio court in which the case was tried decided that it was an accident, and the widow gets the insurance. This is one of the most interesting accident cases yet reported.

# The Welcome Blizzard.

It's an ill blizzard that blows nobody any good. Those persons who for eight months past have taken their daily strolls in nervous dread of the stealthy bicycle could yesterday promenade the streets once more in peace and happiness

# Too High.

Philadelphia Telegraph. William J. Bryan, a wandering lecturer Albany, which terms are not accepted, William should adjust his remuneration bet-

# Chance for Commendation.

Cleveland Leader. Hold on, now! There as still a chance risolution an' firin' his repeatin' mouth at to say a good word for the Spanish people. thim th' chances is sthrong they wud do They have just decided to hang eight Barcelona bombthrowers.

Washington Post. The man with a home in the su